

# Kentucky Gazette

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, hurb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

LEXINGTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1838.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

"There is something in these stanzas, to us especially pathetic and mournful; they are indeed 'beautiful,' and such as any of our own poets might well be proud of."  
—Edinburgh Review.

## LINES

ON PASSING THE GRAVE OF MY SISTER.  
By FLINT.

Ox yonder shore, on yonder shore,  
New verdant with the depth of shade,  
Beneath the white-crowned cypress tree,  
There is a little infant laid,  
Forgive this tear—a brother weeps—  
'Tis there the faded flower sleeps.

She sleeps alone, she sleeps alone,  
And summer's forests o'er her wave;  
And sighing winds at autumn noon  
Around the little stranger's grave,  
As though they murmured at the fate  
Of one so lone and desolate.

In sounds that seem sorrow's own,  
Their funeral dirges faintly creep;  
Then deepening to an organ tone,  
In all their solemn cadence sweep,  
And pour, unheeded, along the wild,  
Their death anthem o'er a child.

She came, and passed. Can I forget,  
How we whose hearts had hailed her birth,  
Ere three autumn leaves had set,  
Comigned her to her mother Earth!  
Joy and their memories passed away;  
But griefs are deeper ploughed than they.

We laid her in her narrow cell,  
We heaped the soil round on her breast,  
And pining tears, like rain-drops, fell  
Upon her lonely place of rest.  
My angels guard it—none they lift  
Her slumbers in the wilderness.

She sleeps alone, she sleeps alone,  
For, all unheeded, on yonder shore,  
The sweeping flood, with torrent noise,  
At evening lifts its solemn roar.  
As, in one broad, eternal tide,  
The rolling waters onward glide.

There is no marble monument,  
There is no name with epos carved,  
To tell of love and virtue bent  
In one almost too good to fade.  
We need no such useless trace  
To point us to her resting place.

She sleeps alone, she sleeps alone;  
But night the tears and April showers,  
The genius of the Wild both shown  
His genius of fruit, his forest flowers,  
And cast his robe of verdant bloom,  
In guardian fondness o'er the tomb.

She sleeps alone, she sleeps alone,  
Yet yearly is her grave-turf dressed,  
And till the summer vines are thrown,  
In annual wreaths across her breast,  
And till the sighing autumn groves,  
And crows the hallowed spot with leaves.

The following article from the Philadelphia Herald is well timed, and may be turned to useful account by those who desire to pursue economy during the prevalence of the high prices of provisions:—

## FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Winter is upon us, and although we think that in Philadelphia, such is the excellence of our benevolent Institutions as little actual distress may be found as in any city in the Union, still here may be found the famished widow and the orphan. It is the duty of those who have wherewith to give to bestow the helping hand to those who have been stricken in the providence of God. We desire to see the Wood Societies most liberally sustained for the coming winter.

In connection with this object, we have thought that the following synopsis of facts relative to nutritious and innocuous food, may be of interest.

One pound of good white beans contains more nutritious matter, and will do more to strengthen the body than three pounds of beef steak;—the difference in price is about 37 cts.—the beef costs about 12 cents per pound, and the beans but six cents. So of a loaf of home-made bread, which has as much nutriment as a leg of mutton, or a barrel of potatoes, which do more to nourish the body than two barrels of pork. These are great matters for poor people, however indifferent the rich and luxurious may be to them. They are also matters of some importance, connected with one's health, and therefore deserve a two-fold consideration. In connection with them, we publish the following interesting facts, which, with many like them,

may be found in the recent publication upon the economy of matter for human subsistence:—100 pounds of Wheat contains 85 pounds nutritious matter; 100 do Rice do do; 100 do Barley 83 do do; 100 do Beans 89 do do; 100 do Peas, 93 do do; 100 do Lentils 91 do do; 100 do Meat, (average) 33 do do; 100 do Potatoes, 25 do do; 100 do Beets, 14 do do; 100 do Carrots 10 do do; 100 do Cabbages, 7 do do; 100 do Greens, 6 do do; 100 do Turnips, 4 do do.

**The Countess of Westmoreland.**—The arrival of this lady at New York, is thus noticed by the Commercial Advertiser of that city: "The Countess of Westmoreland, with her suite, have taken apartments in the Carlton house. Her husband, John Fane, Earl of Westmoreland and Baron Burghersh, is a nobleman of great age. He was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland some fifty years ago. He was appointed Lord Privy Seal in 1797, and resigned in 1806, but was again appointed to his place in 1807, and continued to hold the same until 1827. His Lordship is nearly ninety years of age, and although for several years blind, he takes exercise on horse back daily. The Countess, who is the sister of the Viscountess Melville, is the second wife, having been married to the Earl in 1800. The Earl has large possessions in Prince Edward's Island, and being on a visit thither, her ladyship has touched at New York. It is probable that she may remain during the winter, occupying the apartments at Carlton which were prepared for the Countess of Darhams."

**A KEEN ONE.**—The Baltimore Transcript states that one merchant in that city having received information that another would fail on the following day, proceeded to his house in the evening and requested payment of \$800, which was his due. The debtor drew a check for the amount, and the creditor presented it at the bank as soon as it opened the next morning. The check was dishonored, on the ground that the drawer had not that amount in deposit. The merchant inquired how much was wanting, and was told \$150. He then handed \$150, requesting that it should be put in the credit of the drawer. This time, the check was presented and paid, of course. This is a little the kindest practice we ever heard of, and the operator must have been a Yankee.

N. Y. Sun.

**NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.**—We learn from the New Brunswick papers that the survey of the Boundary Line authorized by the State of Maine has actually been commenced, under the direction of Mr. Deane. The persons employed are accompanied by a party of Indians and American citizens, and were seen at Madawaska in the beginning of October. Thence they proceeded up the Grand River, crossed the portage to the Restigouche River, and, descending thence, they proceeded to the imaginary highlands, near the River St. Lawrence, where their operations commenced. The Frederick's Gazette expresses satisfaction at finding the object of this commission of survey to be nothing more than to ascertain, by actual examination, the practicability of running the boundary line, according to the construction of the treaty of Ghent; and adds, that it were wished, that such an exploration had long ago been made—a measure which might have cleared the question of its present difficulties. —Balt. American.

## FOUR FUNNY FELLOWS.

In doing Cibus, in company with three others made an excursion. Theodore had a false set of teeth; a second, a glass eye; a third, a cork leg; but the fourth had nothing in particular except a funny way of shaking his head.

They travelled in the post coaches, and while on the first stage, after each had made merry with his neighbor's infirmity they agreed at every halting place to affect the same singularity. When they came to breakfast, they were all to squint; and language cannot express how admirably they all acquitted: for they went a degree beyond the superlative. At dinner they all appeared to have a cork leg, and their stumping about made more diversions than they had done at breakfast. At tea they all were deaf; but at supper, which was at a "Ship," at Dover, each man resumed his character, the better to play his part in the farce they had concerted among them. When they were ready to go to bed, Cibus cried out to the waiter, "your eye!" "Yes, my eye. Come here you stupid dog! pull up the eyelid, and it will come out as easy as possible."

This done, the third cried out, "here you rascal! take off my leg!" This he did with less reluctance, being before apprized that it was cork, and conceiving that it would be the last job. He was however mistaken; the fourth watched his opportunity, and whilst the frightened waiter was surveying with rueful countenance the eye, teeth and leg, lying on the table, cried out in a frightful hollow voice, "come here, sir, take off my head." Turning round and seeing the man's head shaking like that of a mandarin upon a chimney piece, he darted out of the room; and after tumbling down stairs, he ran madly about the house, as if out of his senses. —Flower of Anecdotes.

## FOREIGN.

### ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM SHIP GREAT WESTERN.—NINETEEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The steam packet GREAT WESTERN, Lieutenant Hosken, arrived at New York on Thursday morning, bringing London papers to the evening of 23d and Liverpool to the 27th, nineteen days later than before received. We make the annexed extracts from the several New York papers before us.

The Great Western had a very boisterous passage, and at one time the storm was so violent that she was obliged to "lay to" for six hours. Her onward passage was made in twelve days and ten hours.

The steam packet ship Liverpool sailed from Liverpool on the 20th October, agreeably to announcement. Her non arrival creates some uneasiness in New York, but the presumption is that her supply of coal proved deficient, and that, finding this to be the case she either steered for some nearer port, or is making the best of her way to New York with no other propelling power than her sails.

The Liverpool was seen on the 21st at 8 A. M. with her engine stopped, and blowing off her steam. She was seen again on the same morning at 11 A. M. —Tucker bearing W. N. W. distant about nine miles, going at between nine and ten knots per hour, against a strong head wind and sea.

A Liverpool paper says:—The letters sent out by her loaded a cart, and were contained in immense canvas bags, some of them so heavy that one man could with difficulty carry them. The packages of newspapers and parcels were also numerous.

There were fifty one passengers (exclusive of servants and children.) Amongst them were the following:—J. Van Buren, Esq. son of the President; Rev. F. McChin and family; Messrs. R. Jones, W. Barber, J. M. H. Vandamere, W. Dip, — Smith, and servant, Orford Jennings, Isaac Page, Brown, H. Norris, W. Marie, Hoppe, John Henry, Limb, Williams, Richard Charles, Crowder, Atkinson, A. H. Behn and family, M. Montgomery, F. Agostinos, Dr. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Kerr, J. H. Davies, Macintosh, Gordon, Thatcher, A. Lang, Rios, S. Homer, and Dawson.

The ship had on board about 150 tons of dry goods for which the sum of £5 5s per ton was paid, 450 tons of coal and 94 tons of Mr. Williams' turf stone, or compressed fuel. Her consumption of coal is estimated at 20 cwt. for every 10 miles; and calculating upon fair average mileage, she will have a surplus of 147 tons of coal on reaching New York.

It was reported that a short extra session of Parliament would be immediately held, in consequence of Lord Durham's resignation, of which intelligence was carried out by the Great Western.

In relation to Canada, the Sun of the evening of the 20th remarks:—"The arrival of the Liverpool packet ship George Washington, and the London packet ship Wellington—is looked for with great anxiety, as it is generally expected that they will bring some important information from Canada; and as the wind continued blowing from the westward for these three days past, we may expect to hear of the arrival of one of them to-morrow."

Despatches from the British government for Lord Durham were sent off by the steamer Liverpool—they were answers to those sent out by the Great Western.

The prices of American Stocks are quoted in London just as on the 7th.

Seven lives were lost in one of the salt mines at Northwich, in Cheshire, by the giving way of one of the foundations in consequence of which the engine house and all its contents were precipitated into the abyss, burying the seven men and several horses beneath the ruins.

Dr. Lushington has succeeded the late Sir John Nichol as judge of the Admiralty Court. The salary is £2500.

A new commercial treaty has been entered into between Great Britain and Austria, which is spoken of as highly advantageous to the interests of British commerce, and otherwise of importance.

One of the principal provisions of the treaty places Austrian ships arriving at British ports, from ports on the Danube on the same footing, in respect to ship and cargo, as British vessels—that is to say dispensing with the British naviga-

tion laws. Another allows the transshipment of the productions of Africa and Asia direct to British ports in Austrian vessels; English vessels being in return to carry cargoes to any Austrian port, not only from Great Britain but also from foreign countries.

The Queen was to take up her residence at Brighton on the 10th of November, and remain there until within a few days of Christmas.

The Duke of Devonshire has given up his claim to about £20,000 arrears of tithes, due to him as lay proprietor of certain parishes in Ireland.

Intelligence has been received in London, of the death of Sir Robert Grant, governor of Bombay.

The news from Spain was still unfavorable for the Queen. Párdinas, one of her generals had sustained a severe defeat from Cabrera, who had also collected an immense amount of booty with which he was slowly retreating to join the main army of the Carlists.

General Alai has been appointed minister of war, Espartero was at Logrono, making no movement Don Carlos at Estella, and his general in chief Moroto in Estella.

Letters from Turkey bring information that the Pacha of Egypt has paid up the arrears of the tribute to the Porte, for the year 1835, and that he is preparing for the payment of the arrears of 1837.

Louis Bonaparte has left Switzerland. He passed Colobenz on the 18th, on his way to England.

These letters also say that the British and Turkish fleets had united and repaired to the entrance of the Dardanelles; and it was believed that they would pass into the Black Sea, to watch the proceedings of the Russians.

The London Courier says:—

There is a very strong and general impression in the commercial circles that the French blockade of Mexico is about to be brought to a close. Mr. Pakenham, British Charge d'Affaires, is about to return to Mexico, and it is understood that the blockade is not to last very long.

An arrangement has been effected between the Turkish and Egyptian governments, through the intervention of England, by which the difficulties heretofore existing between the Sultan and Mehemet Ali have been adjusted; and what is more important, the influence of England with the Porte has been greatly strengthened by the operation, and that of Russia proportionally diminished. In connection with this subject, and the affairs of Persia and India, there are rumors of an approaching war between Russia and England. That Russia is making extensive military preparations in the Southern Provinces of that empire, abundantly confirmed;—but they may be, and probably are, intended only for more vigorous prosecution of the war against the Circassians.

A division of Spanish government troops under General Parinas, were sadly cut up on the 1st of October, in an engagement with the Carlists at Mealla. Particulars below.

A French fleet was about to proceed to Buenos Ayres,—probably with a view to more efficient measures than the existing blockade.

London Oct. 26.—Consols opened this morning at the leaving off prices of yesterday, 93 7/8 94, both for the Money and Account, with little doing as yet; Exchequer Bills 61 66; India Bonds, 61 61; Bank Stock, 2034 2044; India Stock, 2 04 26 1/2.

**The Late Great Fire at Liverpool.**—From the official report of the fire offices relative to the extent of the insurance upon the property destroyed at the late calamitous fire at Liverpool, it appears that nearly the whole is covered by the following amount of insurances: Liverpool Fire Insurance office, 24,000; Royal Exchange 22,000; Sun 19,000; Manchester, 14,000; West of England, 13,000; Phoenix, 7,000; London, 6,000; York and North of England, 5,000; Guardian 4,000; Scotland, 3,000; Yorkshire 500; Alliance, 2,000.—Total 119,500! The extent of the loss was estimated at 120,000! —Evening Post.

Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte had arrived in London, and intended to lead a retired country life.

Lord John Russell has returned from Ireland.

Madrid, Oct. 17.—The Queen Regent reviewed this day the division of General Garzaez, remarkable for their fine appearance and discipline. Their ulterior destination is unknown.

The Minister of the interior has tendered the resignation of his office.

France.—The French Cabinet would hold together till the meeting of the Chambers at Christmas. Soult, Herrmann, Thiers and Cuchet, had all rejected the overtures of the King inviting them to the Ministry.—The Doctrinaires are also refractory. The Duke de Broglie, their leader has recently suffered a severe affliction in the loss of his wife.

Paris, Oct. 24.—M. Dupin is said to have incurred the displeasure of the Court, in consequence of which M. Taisie will be the ministerial candidate for the

Presidency of the Chamber of Deputies. It is again currently reported that the Duke of Orleans will shortly be proclaimed commander in chief of the French armies.

M. Mangin, the celebrated Deputy and Advocate, is said to have succeeded to a fortune of several millions of francs, on the death of his brother.

Bourse, Oct. 24, half past three.—On the whole there has been a fair quantity of business. For the account of three per cents opened at 81 1/2 rose to 81 1/2 1/2 declined to 81 1/2 and closed at 81 1/2 an improvement of 10 cents. The five per cents, from 109 1/2 improved to 109 1/2 1/2 declined to 108 1/2 and closed at 108 1/2 an improvement of 10 cents. For money the three per cents are unaltered, and the five per cents are better.

Turkey.—We learn by a letter of the 25th ult. from Constantinople, that the English fleet, along with Turkish, was then in the Dardanelles; and that it was fully expected that the English would pass into the Black Sea. The ex-minister of the interior Akif Pasha, had been sharply remonstrated with for having received the Russian Ambassador at his residence.

Poland.—A letter from the frontier of Poland of the 8th instant, asserts that Poland, Lithuania, and the Prussian provinces, more than 800 citizens are either imprisoned, or under the surveillance of the Police.

Russia.—A letter dated "Jassy" October 3d, states that a squadron of 17 sail, commanded by Admiral Lazareff, had left Odessa for Circassia; in order to bring back to their winter quarters the light troops employed against the Circassians during the summer campaign.

Movements of the Spanish Carlists.—It is feared that the Carlists will shortly recover their former ascendancy in La Mancha. In the adjoining provinces of Toledo and Avila bands of between 3,000 and 4,000 men each have lately appeared, probably to take up their winter quarters in La Mancha. The authorities of Saragossa have arrested upwards of 300 persons as hostages, and threaten to form a revolutionary junta independent of the Government on the plan of that of 1837.

Bayonne letters of the 20th inst. state, that it was only on the 18th that the arrival of the Princess of Beira and of the Prince of the Asturias on the Spanish territory was known at Elorrio. Don Carlos was to go to meet them as far as Tolosa. On that day Gen. Moroto had his headquarters at Morentin, and his army occupied the valley of La Solana. Gen. Garcia had detached 400 men to reinforce the 5th battalion of Navarre, which was stationed along the frontier to watch Managorri's movements. Gen. Espartero remained at Logrono. 17 National Guards of Bilbao had deserted to the Carlists.

The Emperor Nicholas returned to St. Petersburg on the 9th inst.

Persia.—The London Times of Oct. 25 h. says:

"British influence," according to our correspondent, had suddenly gained the ascendancy in Persia, and had induced the Shah to promise to accept the ultimatum presented to him by C. J. St. John, and forthwith to raise the siege of Herat. All apprehensions of a rupture between Great Britain and Persia had subsequently subsided.

Count Woronzoff, Gov. General of Bessarabia, arrived in Frankfurt on the 17th inst., and left next day for Paris.

Italy.—The Austrian Government had offered to withdraw its troops from the Roman States, on condition that the French evacuate Ancona.

Switzerland.—There is little respecting the Swiss question in the journals before us. We find in them however, and in our private letters from Chaux-de-Fonds and Disseldorf, that the journey of Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte towards the east had been marked by a general expression of sympathy and respect in the country that he traversed.

The Holland-Belgium question seems likely to continue in the unsatisfactory and unsettled state in which it has remained during eight years.

Great army in the South of Russia.—Letters from Posen of the 10th inst. state, that all the accounts received from Poland and the interior of Russia spoke of the gigantic military preparations now making in the southern provinces of the empire. It was evident that these troops could not be intended for Circassia, as the nature of the country does not admit of the display of large masses, and that they must of course have another destination.

The Brussels papers mention the arrival in that city of the Chevalier Gerstner, engineer of the rail road at St. Petersburg. This gentleman, they add, "ends to embark on board the Great Western for the United States for the purpose not only of examining the iron railroads, but chiefly of making himself

acquainted with the system of management, which seems to be very different from that in Europe, if we may judge of the advantageous results of these undertakings compared with those of the old world."

Yesterday afternoon, Oct. 19, the American line packet ship St. James, Capt. Schor, sailed from the St. Katherine's Dock, Liverpool, for New York. In consequence of the failure of the potato crop in America, the St. James carries out a great quantity.

A French steamer arrived at Constantinople Sept. 24, with the greater part of the tribute of the viceroy of Egypt. It caused a favorable impression.

Signs of the Times.—On the arrival of the despatches from Canada by the Great Western on the 18th, Lord Melbourne, came from Windsor, was in Downing street a few hours, and I hurried off to Windsor again. The Liverpool steamer was detained two hours on the 20th, to convey to Canada despatches, in answer to those brought on the 18 h. On the 22d Earl Spencer had an interview with Lord Melbourne and immediately proceeded from Downing street to Windsor. On the 23d there were rumors in London of the resignation of Lord Glenelg, and of the appointment of the Duke of Richmond or Sir William Houston to succeed Lord Durham. On the same day the journals announce that Lord Brougham and Vaux are at Dover; and a general impression prevails that Parliament will be speedily called together. —Brighton Gazette.

Steam versus Wind.—The packet ship She Idan, De Peyster, which sailed from New York on the 25th ult., arrived at this port on Friday, after a passage of 25 days; the packet ship Columbus, Cropper, which sailed from New York on the 1st inst., arrived at this port on Friday also, after a passage of 18 days. Great Western steam ship, which sailed from New York three days after the Columbus, reached Bristol on Wednesday morning, after a brilliant run of 12 days and a half. Now, if we allow one day for the difference between an arrival at Bristol and Liverpool, advantage of steam over wind will, in the case of the Great Western and the Columbus, be nearly five days in favor of the steamer. —Liverpool Albion.

## PROSPECTUS FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX.

THESE works have been published by us for six years. There are now more subscribers for them, probably than for any other paper published in the United States; certainly more than there are for any other paper published in this District. This large and increasing subscription is conclusive evidence of their usefulness. They are invaluable to all who take an interest in the proceedings of Congress. No other publication gives them so full, so rapid, so cheap. It is, indeed, the cheapest publication in the U. States—perhaps in the world. Our position at the seat of Government enables us to print them at so low a rate. We are compelled to publish the proceedings of Congress in detail, for our daily paper. This done, it requires, comparatively, but a small and trifling expense to change them to the form of the Congressional Globe and Appendix. It is not for these circumstances, we could not publish them for four times the sum charged.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress, and the speeches of the members, condensed. The year and days on all important subjects are given. It is published weekly, with small type, on 16 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix contains the speeches of the members at full length, written out by themselves, and is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe. It is published as fast as the speeches can be prepared. Usually there are more numbers printed for a session than there are weeks in it.

Each of these works is complete in itself. But it is desirable for every subscriber to have both, because, if there should be any ambiguity in the synopsis of a speech in the Congressional Globe, or any denial of its correctness, it may be removed at once, by referring to the speech in the Appendix.

Indexes to both are sent to subscribers, as soon as they can be prepared after the adjournment of Congress.

## TERMS.

For one copy of the Congressional Globe \$1 One copy of the Appendix 1 Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5, twelve copies for \$10, a proportionate number of copies for a larger sum.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. The notes of any incorporated bank in the United States, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received. But when subscribers can procure the notes of banks in the Northern and Middle States, they will please send them.

To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be here by the 15th of December next.

The Democratic papers with which we exchange, will please give this prospectus a few insertions.

No attention will be paid to any order, unless the money accompany it, or unless some responsible person, known to be so, shall agree to pay it before the session expires.

OF ALL BOOKS & RIVES.

Washington City, Oct. 24 1838.

DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.

My former residence on Mulberry street, now occupied by Mrs. Brand. Also, an adjoining lot, on which is a Stable and Carriage House. Terms will be made easy to the purchaser.

AMES WEBB.

November 1, 1838—44-34



# GAZETTE. LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1838.

The election for Senator for Fayette County, will commence on Monday, and continue for three days. The candidates announced are—

Col. THOMAS A. RUSSELL,  
ROBT. WICKLIFFE, Esq.

The election for Mayor of the City of Lexington will be held in the several wards, on the first Saturday in January. Dr. CLOUD having withdrawn from the canvass, the remaining candidates are—

STEPHEN CHIPLEY,  
JACOB ASHTON,  
CHARLES H. WICKLIFFE,  
G. L. POSTLETHWAITE.

We insert their names in the order in which we believe they were announced.

Congress and the Kentucky Legislature, will both open their sessions on Monday next. We are not so dictatorial as to say what these august assemblies ought to do, nor are we so prophetic as to say what they will do. We sincerely hope their deliberations will be for the benefit of the country, and we stand prepared to herald forth their acts.

The President of the United States has issued his Proclamation, enforcing strict neutrality upon all American citizens, in the contest now going on in Canada. The Proclamation is couched in language exceedingly strong. We regret that we have not room for its insertion. We presume that every one will approve of this course of the President. As we have before said, if our feelings are upon the side of Canadian Independence, we deprecate any act by an American citizen which must involve us in war with a friendly power.

Great anxiety has been expressed at New-York, and felt over the whole country, at the delay in the arrival of the steamship Liverpool, which took her departure from Liverpool on the 20th October. The Baltimore American of the 21st November, contains the following, which we cling to as some hope of her safety:

"A passenger who left New York yesterday morning, reports, that as he was passing along the battery, one of the watchmen informed him that the steam ship Liverpool had arrived at 4 o'clock, A. M."

The Anti-Masonic Convention, lately held in Philadelphia, nominated Geo. W. HENRY HARRISON, as a candidate for President, and Daniel Webster for Vice President.

The accounts from Canada are pretty conclusive, that the attempted revolution is entirely put down.

Our correspondent, L. who in our last spoke of the qualifications of Professor PARKER, has addressed a note to the editor of the Observer and Reporter, declaring any allusion in the article in the last Gazette, to Prof. PARKER, who for a short time filled the Chemical Chair, but whose testimony in favor of Doctor M. as a chemist, is highly laudatory.

MILK SICKNESS.—It is stated in the Frankfort Commonwealth, that Mr. John Rowe, of Fayette county, Ohio, has probably discovered the cause of Milk Sickness. Experiments are now being made to test the accuracy of the discovery. Want of room prevents our being more specific. We shall probably soon have correct information on the subject.

DELAWARE.—The member of Congress from Delaware is a decided Republican, elected by a majority of 43 votes. This is a "great victory" in a small concern. Each party claims a majority in the State Legislature, upon which will depend the election of a United States Senator, a matter deemed of considerable importance by both parties.

ARKANSAS.—Judge CROSS, the Republican candidate, has been elected, by a majority of 2,553 votes. Both branches of the Legislature are also decidedly Republican. This state was claimed by the Whigs.

MICHIGAN.—This state is also claimed by both parties. We cannot say with certainty, which has succeeded, but we are induced to believe, that the majority is in favor of the Democrats.

NEW-JERSEY.—The six minority Whig members of Congress, have received their certificates of election. We still believe with the boy warble players, that "cheating luck will never thrive," and as these gentlemen will have to pass a different ordeal than the Governor and Council of New Jersey, we should not be surprised, if they should be sent home with "a flea in their ears."

NEW-YORK.—The Abolition Whig Governor and Lieut. Governor, have been elected, by about 11,000 majority. The boasted number of 28 certain and probably 30 Whig majority in Congress, is reduced, by the acknowledged defeat of the Whig editors, to 21,—while the Democrats have 19—Whig majority two!!

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Democratic Governor, Porter, is elected over his predecessor, Ritner, by a majority of about 10,000, yet there are several minority Whig candidates for Congress returned as elected. When they come to be tested by Congress they will likely receive orders to march with the New Jersey delegation.

MASSACHUSETTS.—John Q. Adams is elected to Congress by a tolerable "tight squeeze." EVERTS, the Whig candidate for Governor, is elected by a majority of 9,435, over Morton, the Democratic candidate. In 1837, Everett's majority was 15,900—showing a democratic gain of 43.

We copy the following distressing occurrence from the Green River Gazette, Bowling Green of the 21st.

## CALAMITY.

An express from Dan No. 3, reached this place on Monday evening, bringing the contractor the unwelcome intelligence

gence that 15 men were drowned at his works on Monday morning. About 40 men, white and black, were passing over in two boats to the point where gravel for the dam is procured, and in the middle of the river they became alarmed, and so great was the panic from the belief that they must all be drowned in passing over the dam, that the foreman in vain attempted to rally them by the poles, by which there is no doubt, but for the alarm, the boats might have been governed, as there was not a strong current over the gravel above the dam. As the boats began to descend the stream, the hands jumped into the river, with a few exceptions, and these and the foreman righted up the boats for the descent, and passed over in safety, the lower slope of the dam being little more than a steep plain. Some swam ashore above the dam, others passed over the dam, and after the boats had made the descent, so great was the panic that some jumped off, and one was near being drowned. The foreman peremptorily commanded a negro man not to leave the boat, just as he was about getting into the water; the man jumped into the hold and seized a timber and went over in safety. Mr. McReary was here for the purpose of receiving his estimates, and left yesterday for the scene of this shocking disaster. Six white men and nine blacks were drowned.

## A CARD.

To the Citizens of Lexington.  
Having been called upon to become a candidate for the Mayoralty of the city, over the signature of Vox Populi, a voice that I respect next to Vox Dei, I feel that I owe it to my friends, to give my reasons for declining the honor they propose. First—I think our City Charter, in its present form, unconstitutional and impolitic, and would rather see it repealed, than to hold any office under its claimed authority. I look upon the most of the officers held under the Charter, as mere sinecures, and calculated rather to create difficulties, than to remove them. The amended charter seems to make the Mayor a Scavenger—then he need not be a legal man—so they must, forsooth, have a City Judge, and pay him to do what the Mayor cannot do—and a City Marshal—and pay him to do what the Mayor would do because his cognomen protects him. Upon the whole, it seems to me that our small, inland town could be governed and kept in good order, by a police much less expensive, and less oppressive, than the present. I hope, therefore, you will receive my salam, and permit me to remain yours most respectfully,  
C. W. CLOUD.

ALABAMA BANKS.—The following notice reached us in the Mobile slips of 12th instant. There appears no doubt that by the first of January next the resumption in the South West will be very general.

Whereas the several Banks in this City did, on the 16th day of October last, adopt joint resolutions to return to cash payments on the first Monday in January next,—the publication of which resolutions was deferred in order to allow the co-operation of the interior banks of the State in that object. And whereas the Bank at Tuscaloosa and the Branch Bank at Montgomery have adopted resolutions to resume the payment of their notes simultaneously with the banks of this State, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Be it therefore Resolved, That public notice be given that the Banks in this City will resume the payment of their notes in specie on the first Monday of January next.

GEO. S. GAINES, President  
Branch State Bank, Mobile.  
PHILIP MCLOSKEY, Pres't.  
Planters' and Merchants' Bank.  
WM. R. HALLET, Pres't.  
Bank of Mobile.

From the Globe.

DISHONESTY OF THE FEDS.  
It is known that the Federal party not only nominated as Lieutenant Governor and presiding officer of the Senate, the most distinguished and popular Abolitionist in the State, but that the Federal merchants, although conscious that their support of him deeply affected their Southern trade, nevertheless held a great meeting of merchants, as a class and resolved as a body to support him to vote "THE ENTIRE WHIG TICKET." BRADISH, the Abolitionist, obtained upwards of nineteen thousand Federal votes in the city of New York, and probably one hundred and fifty thousand in the State, to encourage the crusaders against the constitutionally secured rights of our fellow-citizens in the South, and yet the dishonest party which converted the Abolition fanatical spirit into a political element by this act, and united it to their party strength as the only means of securing the victory they have achieved, now deny that the Abolitionists voted for their ticket!! What contempt do they manifest for the understanding of the southern people, in first making an open alliance with the Abolitionists to the face of the world making an amalgamation ticket, composed of one of its most Abolitionist for the second office; a mixed man, a Bank Federal, Antislavery friend of the Abolitionists, but not exactly an Abolitionist, for the first—and then tell the South that this concerted scheme to secure the Abolition vote lost it to them, and gave it to MARCY!!

The South will remember that the Federal Bank party not only voted for Abolition in New York, but that it made the most extraordinary effort, resorted to the most enormous frauds, and committed every crime against free suffrage, to crown RITNER, the Abolition Antislavery, with the Executive power of the Keystone State of our Union.

And yet these modest, honest Federal Bank profligates pretend that they have done nothing for Abolitionism, nor Abolitionism for them!

But this amalgamation party went beyond making a close compact and alliance with the white Abolitionists in New York, as witnessed by their joint

nominations and the after confirmations by the Federal merchants' meeting in New York, and the circular emanating from the headquarters of the society of Abolitionists, invoking the whole sect to vote a "the whole Whig" ticket. The Federal party in the city of New York went so far as to bring out the BLACK ABOLITIONISTS, in a grand convention, to pledge themselves to vote the whole Whig ticket. There is little doubt that the negro votes at least equalled the Federal majority in the city, and that Messrs. GRINNELL, HOFFMAN, CURTIS and MONROE are the representatives of sable constituents. We give the proceedings from a handbill, about two feet square, received by us during the election, in which the words "WHOLE WHIG TICKET" (which will be noted in the body of the appeal given below) were spread out in letters large enough to occupy a column of the Globe, and in a typography as black as Erebus, which would enable every negro to know, (whether he could read or not) that the paper before him was the Federal negro-handbill.

ALL MEN ARE BORN FREE AND EQUAL!

TO THE COLORED CITIZENS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK!

At a respectable and numerous meeting of the colored freeholders of this city held at Wilberforce Hall, Mr. JOHN FORT was called to the Chair, and Wm. JOHNSON was appointed Secretary.

After the minutes of the previous meeting were read, Mr. Fort, the chairman, moved that the minutes be so amended as to read, "that the colored citizens of New York be earnestly requested to vote the

## WHOLE WHIG TICKET

Nominated at Masonic Hall; which, after considerable discussion, was adopted. It was then moved and adopted: A

1st. That WM. H. SEWARD, having, in his letter to the committee of Abolitionists, shown himself more friendly to the abolition of all distinction, as far as regards COLOR, than the candidates of the Democratic party, we agree to give him our unanimous support.

2d. That LUTHER BRADISH has shown himself the unqualified friend of human rights, and, in consequence, shall receive the votes of every colored citizen in this city.

3d. That the Congress and Legislative ticket of the Whig party shall also receive our support.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a vigilance committee:

THADDEUS SLAY, JOHN PIPER,  
JOHN BONSER, GEORGE DOUGLASS,  
TERENCE SAMPLE, HANNIBAL ALLEN,  
JOHN BLAKE, CATO SMITH,  
PARKER DOWNING, WM. JOHNSON,  
CESAR MOTT, JOHN SMITH,  
ANTHONY MOORE.

The Vigilance Committee will be in attendance at this place during the three days of the election. Our friends who were not at the meeting, will please provide themselves with tickets by calling on the members of the Colored Whig Freeholders Vigilance Committee.

## THE WAR IN CANADA.

The Albany Evening Journal has the following letter, communicating the intelligence of an invading movement against the Canadian territory at Prescott.

OGDENSBURG, Nov. 12th, 1838.

9 o'clock, P. M.

Friend Weed.—I snatch a few moments time, to give you notice of the proceedings in this place to-day. This morning our citizens were aroused by the news that two schooners, loaded with Canadian Patriots were laying in the river opposite this place, with the intention of attacking Prescott, and also that another band of about two hundred had taken possession of the steamer United States. About 9 o'clock the steamer left the wharf for the purpose of towing off the two schooners which had both run aground. One however got off without assistance, and ran on to the Canada side, and landed about a mile below the Fort. The British steamer Experiment put out after the States, and fired several shots at her, only one of which struck the boat, and killed a very worthy young man of this place.

The British steamer ranged alongside the other schooner which was aground, and fired a broadside into her, without however doing any damage except to the rigging. The schooner returned the fire and killed six men. The last schooner has just been got off, and is now preparing to go over. The people on board express themselves determined to take the Fort before morning. Doubtful however, though there is a rumor in town that the Canadian people are flocking to the standard raised there in great numbers.

Our place is in great excitement, and no business has been done to-day. A mail closes soon, and I must close; if anything important is done I will write to you further by to-morrow's mail.

Yours in haste, A. B. JAMES.

The Ogdenburg Times of the 12th has the following additional items respecting this movement:

3 o'clock, P. M.—The rebel forces occupy a windmill about a mile below Prescott, and it is understood that there is another body above who have taken up a bridge, and stand prepared to defend themselves.

The afternoon has been quiet so far. Small boats are constantly crossing with men and arms.

We have a most favorable location for observing the movements, as our window affords a full view of Prescott and the river above and below, for two or three

miles. Prescott is unusually quiet this afternoon.—We have hardly seen a moving being in the streets or about it.

6 o'clock, P. M.—Arms and ammunition appear to be abundant. The schooners have placed themselves near the wharf on which the windmill stands. A body of loyalists reported 400, are on the march to Brockville (12 miles above this) to meet them, and if the parties have an appetite for cold fighting, we may expect important events.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser, Nov. 17.  
LOWER CANADA.

We have the Montreal papers of Wednesday, and the Quebec of Monday. The former confirm the impression we uttered yesterday, that the most hopeless and absurd of all possible attempts at revolution is already disposed of, and state that the public mind is resuming its wonted tranquility.

Sir John Colborne returned to Montreal on Monday. Ninety one prisoners taken at Napierville, were brought in the same day, and twenty from Lachine.

From the Montreal Courier Nov. 12.  
On Sunday evening, the whole of the back country above Lapraire presented the awful spectacle of one vast sheet of lurid flame, and it is reported that not a single rebel house has been left standing. God only knows what is to become of the surviving Canadians and their wives and families during the approaching winter, as nothing but starvation from hunger and cold stares them in the face.

THE WAR IN CANADA—ANOTHER BATTLE.

We published yesterday the accounts of an invasion of the Canadian frontier near the town of Prescott, in the upper Province.—Yesterday's mail furnishes intelligence from Ogdenburg to the 13th instant, one day later, by which it will be seen that an action took place on that day, and lasted for several hours, between the British forces and Patriots. About 500 patriots and 300 British regulars were engaged. The British were twice repulsed by the Patriots, and finally left the field to wait for reinforcements, for which an express was sent to Kingston.

During the action the British put their dead bodies into a barn, behind which they sheltered themselves, and the Patriots to dislodge them, set fire to it, and it was destroyed with all its contents. Immediately after which the British retreated to Prescott.

The rebels of the Boucherville Mountains, under Van Rensselaer, learning from one of the scouts that a company of the 66th Regiment was in pursuit of them, immediately took flight, leaving behind them three pieces of artillery and 300 stand of arms.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

From the Ogdenburg Times & Advertiser, November 13th.

After six o'clock last evening, things remained very quiet through the night. There were however some reports of cannon during the evenings at long intervals.

During the evening the TELEGRAPH came in, bringing some U. S. troops with Marshals, &c.—They took possession of the United States. Our citizens held a meeting during the evening, to take measures for defence, but as our work had been delayed by the confusion of the day, we could not find time to attend.

Early this morning it was discovered that the armed steamboat Cecana and Traveler had arrived with troops. About seven o'clock this morning the rebel boats opened a fire on the party at the Windmill, which soon brought a large body of spectators to the Mill point the nearest American territory.

The point on which the Windmill stands is one of some twenty feet elevation above the St. Lawrence. The country back rises gently for about one hundred and fifty rods. The land about it is highly cultivated and presents a charming landscape, with orchards, shrubbery and substantial stone buildings.

The Wind Mill is a circular, massive stone building affording ample shelter against any shot that the boats were prepared to throw.

The cannonading between the Wind Mill and the three armed steamboats continued to be the scene of attraction till nearly eight o'clock, when a line of fire blazed along the summit of the hill in rear for about eighty or a hundred rods, and the crack of the rifle and musket made a continuous roar. The scene was one of most intense excitement and solicitude. The reflection, that men full of hope and ardent expectations were falling by hundreds, was calculated to awaken the most painful emotions.

The action on the brow of the hill continued some twenty or thirty minutes, when one party gave way, the other followed, and the combatants passed over the river over the brow of the hill, but the contest raged as fiercely as was evinced by the continuous roar of musketry.

Another scene came in view; a party marched down by the river road and opened a warm fire upon a stone building in which the rebel forces were quartered. This battle continued with spirit for some time, when the loyalists retreated and the combatants over the bridge came in line of fire, till about nine o'clock when all became hushed for the moment. The rebel forces were left in possession of the ground, but they seemed in no condition to follow the retreating party.

From nine o'clock till three, there was not much of excitement in the scene. An irregular fire was kept up on the Wind Mill, and a body of regulars sent an occasional volley at a stone house in which a body of the assailing party were sheltered.

At three o'clock P. M., a barn a short distance from the Wind Mill was consumed by fire. This was probably done by the rebels, as the barn afforded shelter to the royalists.

7 o'clock, P. M.  
We have reports from the field of battle this evening. It is stated that six hundred regular troops were engaged besides the volunteer militia.

Major Young, the officer commanding at Prescott a brave and excellent officer in the British army, is supposed to have fallen. The report is that the commanding officer fell early in the morning, and that several efforts have been made by the loyalists to recover his body without success.

The rebel forces were in three detachments. One occupying the windmill, another a stone building and the third were posted on the brow of the hill, and sustained most of the morning's work. It is reported that the field is covered with dead and wounded soldiers of the government, while so far as was known, but thirteen of the rebels had fallen. The schooners which brought the invading forces down were taken this morning by the officers of the United States for breach of neutrality, though we understand that one of them was a British vessel. So far the Patriots' forces have sustained themselves against fearful odds and with signal success; what the result will be, it is impossible to predict.

From the Albany Argus. Second Edition.  
LATEST FROM THE FRONTIER.—A correspondent at Clayton, Jefferson county,

encloses us a proclamation of the Patriots of Canada, signed—J. W. H. Barge, Brigadier General Commanding, Eastern Division—post marked—Clayton, N. Y. Nov. 16." On the back of the latter is the following brief announcement of the fate of the Patriot force embodied at Wind Mill Point, below Prescott.

"The Patriots are all killed or taken Prisoners,

Nov. 16

Jeffersonian Extra,  
Watertown: Friday evening, Nov. 18.  
UPPER CANADA.

The mail from the north, received this morning brings nothing later than that published in the Jeffersonian yesterday. For the following particulars, we are indebted to Doct. A. Trowbridge, jr., of this village, who was an eye witness to the battle near Prescott, from Ogdenburgh and who returned to this place last evening.

Dr. Trowbridge states that of the Patriots who went over from this county, the following are said to have been killed or wounded, viz:

Charles Brown, of Brownville, son of Judge Brown, killed—shot through the head and breast.

Daniel George of Lyme, supposed killed.

Monroe Wheelock, of this village wounded.

Robert Danton, of this village, missing supposed killed.

Platoon firing was heard in Prescott, Tuesday evening, supposed to be the execution of Martial Law on the patriot prisoners.

It thus appears that unless the patriots are released or make their escape soon, they must soon be cut off.—The probabilities are that the whole will fall. We await with great anxiety further intelligence.

No man from the Canada side has joined the Patriots.

## ESCAPE OF THELLER AND DODGE FROM QUEBEC.

The escape of the Canadian Patriots, Theller and Dodge, from the impregnable fortress of Quebec, and subsequently from the hot pursuit which was kept up after them, has excited the wonder of all who are acquainted with the strength of the fortress in question. Both of them are now in the city of New York, and the former has published in Mackenzie's Gazette, the following account of the manner in which the escape was effected.—Balt. Amer.

We arrived in Quebec on Sunday the 10th of June, and were received at the wharf by a strong guard of the 1st regiment of Grenadier Guards, Her Majesty's Household troops, and escorted by them to the citadel, amid the groans and hisses and execrations of a Tory mob, prepared for the occasion; spat upon, reviled and tormented by them in every way their ingenuity could invent, they followed us all the way, until the gates of the fort shut us out from them—from their abuse of us and of our country. We were confined in one of the bomb proof, casemated rooms, that served as the prison for the military prisoners. It was furnished as an ordinary prison, from beds, iron staples, on which we paced boards for a table and the ordinary benches—it was about twelve feet broad and fifty feet deep—two windows in the front strongly barred with iron, and in the back part were small loopholes for musketry—both in front and in the rear were placed board fences of twelve feet high, inside of which was stationed a sentinel who could watch all our motions. Another sentinel was placed outside of the fence, two others were put on for our especial protection and kept on still after. We had some trouble at first and some little hardship respecting provisions, but owing to the industry and zeal of the Town Major Fraser, and the representatives of this good hearted old man, we were very liberally supplied, viz:—we had no complaints to make. We lived in daily expectations of hearing something respecting our fate, but when two months had passed and nothing had taken place, we began to look around to see what could be done in the way of making our escape. Many were the plans proposed, but at last it was decided that the most dangerous one of escaping by the front window and climbing the fence in the presence of our sentinel and in the view of the other, was the most probable way, and one that would be attended with more likelihood of success; besides the very boldness of the measure would prevent suspicion ever entering the mind of the guard. It was then resolved, that we would try and procure some implements to cut one of the bars of the window, and taking advantage of the first dark and stormy night when the sentinels at our doors as well as those on the different other parts which we must unavoidably pass, were by the rain obliged to keep in their boxes, we would venture out, get to the walls and try our fortune in getting over them.

We walked out each day for half an hour, three at a time, guarded by six soldiers with fixed bayonets, and as we generally stopped for some time on the slating batteries, we saw occasionally a friend, to one of whom was slipped a paper explaining our plan, and begging his co-operation, by supplying us with tools, and in directing a place where they might be laid. The next day we received the tools required, wrapped up in one of your Gazettes, with a line, saying that if we could accomplish the plan proposed, we need give ourselves no trouble after we would get out, as a friend would when we gave the signal of being ready, be at a certain spot pointed out, to guide us to a place of safety.

This was done from the place and secreted on my person, whilst the sergeant's and corporal's attention, who were standing beside us, was occupied by one of the two who were out with me.

We began the work with ardour and every anticipation of success, although to look at the matter now calmly, I wonder how we possibly could have escaped detection, saw off a bar of iron without the knowledge of the guard, and he within a few feet of us. Yet such is the fact. Col. Dodge, with one of the men, kept at work at one window, while I at the other, was exerting my intent in keeping the sentinel in conversation. Occasionally it would speak rather loud, and I could hear it plain enough, but the men would walk about, would dance and sing, &c., and thus drowned the sound we did not wish to have heard. A life was procured, and as we had in the room the boy who had acted as a filter on board the "Schooner Ann," his noisy services were frequently in requisition. At this rate we continued, with occasional interruptions from some sulky fellow who would be put on guard, who would not enter willingly into conversation, or some time some more smart than others, whom we thought we could not so easily hoodwink. Indeed it was rather a hard business for me to find out the calibre of the mind of those moving blocks, that we might lead him to the conversation that would suit him best. How to discern the difference between living here and in London—London porter—Barley ale—beef, &c. were always the general topics on which they all could converse.

In the course of a fortnight the signal was given to our friend that all was ready for the first dark and rainy night, which we waited for with the greatest anxiety. In the meantime I had heard of my being about to be sent to England, and after some time, by a letter received from Mr. Secretary Buller, I was informed that a merchant vessel called the Royal Adelaide, had been chartered to take me there, and that she would sail in a few days. The captain of the vessel was brought to see me by the new Town Major (for Major Fraser had been displaced) and he informed me that he had not got all his cargo, nor would he be ready to sail for some time. I found out where his vessel lay, and each day when we went out, we used to look well at the vessel and think when she would be ready—then at the clouds, and wonder if the fair weather was always to last. A watch was regularly kept every night, looking out for the slightest appearance of rain; at last, when we were almost worn out with watching, the good time seemed to have come. On Monday night the 15th October, about seven o'clock, it rained hard, and the night was dark; we began to make our preparations. Colonel Dodge and I had our cloaks rolled up, and each taking a change of linen and what other little necessities he wanted, made ready for a start; three out of the seven of the men confined with us volunteering to go with us and share our fate; the rest remained. Although the bar had been sawed thro' and had been so for upwards of six weeks, yet it took up a great deal of time to pry it off and to work the lower part of the socket in which it was packed, so that we were not ready until eleven o'clock. We then gave the sentry a draught of porter, in which was put a small quantity of laudanum, lest our going out might disturb his slumbers, and the rain having ceased, and he began to get stupefied with the effects of the opium, tottered about; and the bar being then off, we had no alternative—go we must; and calling the sentry to me I told him that the little drop of porter I had taken had made me stupefied and cold, and that I should try a little brandy, we drank a bottle for the occasion, so we drank together—I got him to stand near me leaning against the bars to protect me, as I was addressed, from the cold.

By this time I had got his back turned to the other window, and kept him talking until Col. Dodge and others went out and over the fence. I got me of the men who remained to take my place at the sentinel's side, who did not perceive the change, while I followed my comrades; the place which we passed through was rather tight for me, and I had to crawl through without coat or vest. My coat, when climbing the fence, I carried in my teeth. I got down on the other side quite easy, owing to sheets which Mr. Dodge had fastened to the bars, and which aided us much in our descent. Noiseless we crawled behind a small cook house about fifteen paces from our room, and scarce had we got there when we heard the relief guard pass within a few feet of us. We all, however, crouched low, and they passed without discerning us. We were obliged to remain until they had changed guard, and I had seen with pleasure my bonny companion, the last five marching, although with difficulty, towards the guard house. Again we moved forwards on our hands and knees, one after the other, when we were again near being discovered by the noise made by one of our number, which attracted the attention of the sentinel on the wall above our room. On hearing the noise he moved down towards us—we all lay flat on the ground, and after he had come within a few paces he turned round and marched back to his post. Again we moved forward and passed the store-houses, behind which is another sentinel, and had passed opposite the sentinel at the magazine, and were in the parade ground, when we were alarmed by the noise of a soldier running from it, appeared, our late room across the square towards the officer's quarters—he passed near us, but did not perceive us. Mr. Dodge enquired of me what I thought it meant, and



I, more to encourage the men, than from any belief I had in what I said, answered that I supposed some of them were sick, and that he was probably going to the Doctor's quarters, where it seems, he did go. Forward we moved again, but Parker, was stumbling I mentioned before, (for what reason we know not) broke out of line and marched in another direction. The noise he made (and it was not a little) attracted the attention of the sentries placed on each side of us, and by whom we were immediately challenged, but as we made no answer, and as they could not see our forms very distinctly, we passed on quickly, but without any noise until we gained the walls. We placed one of the men at the corner as a sentinel to give the alarm if necessary, while we made the tour to ascertain if our friend was at his post. We searched—he was not there. We were also alarmed at hearing some one conversing with the man whom we had placed as a sentinel, which, by the remarks we overheard we conjectured it to be officers of the guard. He appeared very anxious to discover who the man was, and still kept advancing upon him, which he as anxiously strove to elude by keeping at a proper distance. We heard the officer say, "Come, come, let there be no more of this foolery. I know that you are one of the officers, but you know it is my duty to see who you are. You have passed the sentinel without answering their challenge, and I am resolved, since you will not give me your name, to find out who you are." He then sprang towards him but our man leaped upon the wall at a part called the King's Bastion—the officer followed—Culver then leaped back again and ran for a little distance, then darted into one of the embrasures of the guns, or a kind of half sally port.

The officer thinking he had passed straight forward, followed on and made towards the officer's barracks, as we thought, to alarm the garrison. We had now nothing else to do but jump from the wall, as the noise made in hauling down the rope would unquestionably direct them to us. It was a dreadfully alternative, but we could do nothing else.

Death or Liberty was our motto when we started, and none of us would have submitted to have been taken alive. I took the lead, letting myself over the wall. I hung by my hands for an instant—then let go—Gods what a shock! I thought every bone in my body was broken to pieces. Culver followed me—then Hull. I called on Mr. Dodge to throw the piece of rope he had cut off as we still had fifteen feet to go down. He did so, and followed himself. We lay for a little sprawling about in the hard ditch, all more or less injured. I had dislocated my right ankle joint, and splintered the lower part of one of the bones of my leg. Culver, I believe, dislocated his ankle, or otherwise badly injured his foot. Hull and Dodge hurt, but not so bad as we were. One of the men held only the piece of rope, and I went down the second descent followed by the other two, while the fourth let himself drop and was caught by Mr. Dodge, who by that means, sprained his wrist. We then clambered up the precipice to the glacis, and descended by the turn stile into the street.

As seeing to many persons with bundles in their hands might look suspicious, if we met any of the prowling hands of police, we left the two men in the Governor's Garden with the bundles, to remain there quiet until we would go and find out some French person who would direct us to where one of our friends resided, and on an account to stir from where we placed them until one of us returned, or sent some one to bring them to us. We passed on through the streets without meeting any one whom we could venture to ask. One discovered who we were partly by guess, and when I perceived that he did, I made a virtue of necessity, and informed him who I was. He told me he was a magistrate, but as I had been as frank with him, and thinking (I supposed) from his looks that he might not escape scatheless in a contest with us, he told us to go our ways, and pledged his word of honor that, as we confided in him, he would give no alarm. A young gentleman who accompanied him pledged himself also. We left him—passed the sentinel at Sir John Calverton's door who challenged us. We advanced boldly, and he, mistaking us from our caps and cloaks to be some of his own officers, carried arms to us as we passed.

Not relying implicitly on the promise given us by the Canadian tory gentleman, we changed our course, and a few moments' walk brought us to one of the gates of the city, (I believe Hope Gate). We passed through and got into the Lower Town, where, after a little wandering about, we met with a poor Canadian who, at that hour of the night, was returning from his work, he carried a lantern with him. I accosted him, and entered with him into a shed, where he laid his tools. I had no trouble to prevail on him to take me to our friends. He said he would willingly risk his life in the service of those who risked so much for his poor country.

He took us to the house of a gentleman in St. Rocks, who received us with kindness, and went himself along with Mr. D. to bring the gates of the town, but before they got to the gates of the town, the alarm of our escape had been given and all were shut, and no person could get either out or in until daylight—soldiers and police were stationed at the gates and scouring the streets in all directions. General McDonnell and staff, as well as all the other military officers, were rushing through the streets, and lanes like madmen—spurring their chargers, and as the poor man, who had got inside, said, knocking the fire from the stones of the

streets with the heads of their horses, and swearing like just like soldiers. The next morning the two poor fellows, who were stilling and cold, crawled out of their hiding places and crawled into a tavern, where they had not been long before they were discovered and taken, while we were concealed by our friends, and the most active search was made for us, and a reward by the officers of the guards and by Lord Dalhousie, \$3,000, was offered for our apprehension; but they might have saved themselves the trouble, for those with whom we were, and many who knew our plan of concealment, although in the poorer and lower walks of life, could not be bought. We suffered of course much by the plans and manner in which we were hidden, for the first week, and so lost was the pursuit, that one night between eight o'clock in the evening and one in the morning, Mr. D.—for we were separated for the first two days—had to change his quarters five times, and when the pursuit was the keenest—police and soldiers taking up every one that was either short or tall—or who wore glasses, or blind—opening the collars of the dead—examining all the old women they met with—we passed through the streets disguised in as simple a manner as possible, and eluded their search. On the Monday morning we escaped we went to the house of a respectable family where we were treated as if belonging to them; nor did we leave them until we were ready to take the road.

We could see the placards on the houses giving a description of our persons and offering the reward, and hear every day the numerous reports that were circulated concerning us, now we were seen at some place, and now we were lying sick at another across the lines, &c. &c. When the excitement had somewhat subsided, and numerous guards were placed at the different thoroughfares of the city, and the roads leading out of it, were somewhat relaxed from unrelaxing vigilance, we thought it then time to start; and as we had partly recovered from our lameness, and I were fit to undergo the fatigue of the journey, Saturday night the 3d November, we fixed for the occasion. Good horses and a guide were furnished us by kind friends—well armed with swords and pistols, we crossed the river at Point Levy, where we mounted the horses that were at an appointed place awaiting us. We mounted—and I will say four more determined men never before took that road—we travelled by night and slept by day. On Tuesday morning a little after day light we crossed the lines, where our hearts bounded with joy at the sight of the sign post of the eagle and stars advising us that we were now in the State of Maine—that we had gained the haven that had as long by us been so ardently desired.

As we could not keep the direct route all the way, to avoid places where guards were, obliged us to take more circuitous routes, which almost doubled the distance; and though we dashed boldly forward, and were ready to face any force that could be brought at the instant against us, yet we were never met by any guard, nor were we challenged by a single individual. We were obliged to pass, notwithstanding, places where we knew guards were placed to intercept us; but onward we pushed, while they, with their accustomed vigilance, were snoring away in their beds. We had intended to pass for a small squad of volunteer cavalry, sent out at Quebec to pursue deserters, or ourselves, if we had been questioned by any casual acquaintance we might pick up on the road. And as either Mr. D. or myself had seen enough of the swagger of the volunteer officers while in Upper Canada, we had an idea that either of us would have personated the character to perfection.

**GOELICK'S Matchless Sanative!**  
DANIEL BRIDFORD.  
TAKES pleasure in announcing to the afflicted, that he has been successful in the commission of this valuable medicine, which can be had at his Office, No. 28, Main-street—Price \$2.50 per bottle. Nov. 29.

**A CARD.**  
IN answer to several inquiries, Mr. RICHARDSON, respectfully informs his friends and the citizens generally, that he is making arrangements to give them a BALL, in about ten days.  
Lexington, Nov. 23, 1838.

**E. Perkins's Tavern.**  
Corner of Water and Mulberry Streets.  
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the stand, formerly occupied by David McGowan, and more recently by Wm. Stoops, at the corner of Water and Mulberry streets, opposite the upper end of the Market House, and hopes by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

**HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED,**  
TABLE GOOD, BED ROOMS COMFORTABLE,  
HORSES WELL ATTENDED TO.  
And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavors to please will be crowned with success.

**DAILY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS**  
well accommodated, on reasonable terms.  
E. PERKINS.  
N. B. I would inform the public that I am prepared with SCALES FOR WEIGHING WAGONS and THEIR CONTENTS, where I will be happy to wait on those having weighing to be done.  
E. PERKINS.  
Lexington, Nov. 29, 1838—41st

**CORDIALS.**—A few cases of Moxon and assorted CORDIALS—just received.  
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,  
Lexington, Nov. 23, 1838. No 10, Main-st.

**PRESERVED GINGER AND CITRON.**  
A few cases in fine order, and superior quality, just received and for sale.  
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,  
No 10, Main-st.  
Nov. 23, 1838.

**RAISINS.**—50 boxes, halves and quarts very superior Blush Raisins, just received and for sale.  
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,  
No 29, 1838. No 10, Main-st.

**AUCTION AND COMMISSION STORE.**  
THE subscribers having associated themselves under the firm of  
**CAVINS & BRADFORD,**  
For the purpose of transacting the AUCTION and COMMISSION BUSINESS, in this city, beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened in Hume's Row, nearly opposite the General Opposition Stage Office, where they are prepared to attend to sales of Dry Goods, Groceries, Furniture, &c.  
L. T. CAVINS,  
JAS. B. BRADFORD.  
Lexington, Nov. 23, 1838—47th

**JOHN M. McALLA, ATTORNEY AT LAW,**  
WILL practice in the Fayette Courts—The collection of non-residents' claims promptly attended to. His Office for the present, at his residence on Main-street, at the corner of Aylett's Alley.  
Lexington, K. Nov. 23, 1838—48-ly

**PORK WANTED.**  
I WISH to purchase 40 or 50,000 weight of MERCHANDIZABLE PORK, delivered at Capt. Armstrong's Blacksmiths, within one mile and a half of Culpeper, (15 miles from Lexington, near the Winchester road) The Hogs will be received on foot or slaughtered, as many best suit the person selling.  
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.  
Lexington, Nov. 23, 1838—48th

**TEAS.**—150 boxes fresh Gunpowder, Imperial and Hyson Teas, received and for sale.  
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD,  
No 10, Main-st.  
Nov. 23, 1838.

**NEW GOODS.**  
**OREAR & BERKLEY,**  
No. 37, Main-Street.  
ARE now receiving and opening up, extensive and well selected assortment of  
British, French, India and American  
**MERCHANDIZE.**  
Their Goods were selected with great care in the Eastern Markets, and comprise all the variety of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, viz:—  
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets;  
French, British and American Prints;  
Brown and Beached Cotton;  
Flannels and Blankets;  
Mulin de Laine, in great variety;  
Large Stock of Ribbon and Bonnets;  
FINE AND COARSE SHOES AND BOOTS  
for Gentlemen;  
Scotch, Ingrain and Kidderminster CARPETS; also, Stain and Passage Carpets;  
**QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE AND GROCERIES.**  
Lexington, Nov. 23, 1838—48-2m

**KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.**  
For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky.  
30,000 DOLLARS!  
CLASS NO. 80, FOR 1838.  
To be determined by the Drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, embracing the Leesburgh Academy and for other purposes, Class No. 7 for 1838.  
To be drawn in the city of Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, December 1, 1838.  
D. S. GREGORY & CO.—MANAGERS.  
**GRAND SCHEME:**  
1 Prize \$30,000 30 Prs. \$1,500  
1 do 10,000 50 do 500  
1 do 8,000 50 do 400  
1 do 5,000 50 do 300  
1 do 4,000 100 do 200  
1 do 3,120  
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

**\$20,000—\$10,000—\$5,000.**  
CLASS NO. 81, FOR 1838.  
To be determined by the Drawing of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland, Class No. 19, for 1838.  
To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, December 5, 1838.  
D. S. GREGORY & CO.—MANAGERS.  
**SCHEME:**  
1 Prize of \$20,000 20 Prs. \$1,000  
1 do 10,000 20 do 400  
1 do 6,000 20 do 200  
1 do 5,000 155 do 150  
1 do 2,400  
Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.

**30,000 DOLLARS!**  
CLASS NO. 82, FOR 1838.  
To be determined by the Drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, for the benefit of the town of Winchester, Class No. 7, for 1838.  
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, Dec. 8, 1838.  
D. S. GREGORY & CO.—MANAGERS.  
**SPLENDID SCHEME**  
1 Prize \$30,000 10 Prs. \$2,000  
1 do 10,000 50 do 1,000  
1 do 6,000 20 do 500  
1 do 3,140 20 do 300  
1 do 3,000 123 do 200  
1 do 2,500 123 do 100  
Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

**\$20,000—\$10,000—\$5,000.**  
CLASS NO. 83, FOR 1838.  
To be determined by the Drawing of the Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland, Class No. 20, for 1838.  
To be drawn at Baltimore, Md. Wednesday, December 12, 1838.  
D. S. GREGORY & CO.—MANAGERS.  
**SPLENDID SCHEME**  
1 Prize \$20,000 10 Prs. \$1,000  
1 do 10,000 10 do 500  
1 do 5,000 10 do 300  
1 do 3,000 10 do 250  
1 do 2,000 20 do 200  
1 do 1,500 25 do 150  
1 do 1,450 194 do 100  
Tickets \$5—Shares in proportion.  
For sale by A. S. STREETER,  
Next door to the City Library.  
Nov. 23, 1838—48th Lexington, Ky.

**TO-MORROW EVENING, FRIDAY, 30th.**  
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE  
**Orphan Asylum.**  
**BATTLE OF WATERLOO**  
For a few evenings only, at the Theatre, which is fitted up for the reception of Ladies and Families.  
THE citizens of Lexington and its vicinity are respectfully informed, that on THIS DAY, NOVEMBER 24, is opened Sinclair's Grand Show of RAYON'S BATTLE OF WATERLOO.  
Gemmae, Napoleon's surrender, exterior of St. Helena, his funeral procession, &c., in 12 different views, the movements of which are accompanied by appropriate Music.  
Commencing at 7 o'clock—doors open half an hour previous. Adult tance 50 cents, children 25 cents. No Ladies will be admitted without a gentleman. Particulars in handbills. Nov. 22, 1838—47th

**VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.**  
I WISH to sell the House and Lot whereon I now reside, at the corner of High and Main cross street, also the saddlery shop on Main cross street, and the House and Lot opposite the residence of John Peck, on which is a pump of never failing water. It is deemed unnecessary to be particular in the description as those who may wish to purchase, would of course desire to examine for themselves.  
The property is unencumbered, and a perfect title will be made the purchaser. For terms apply to—  
FRANCIS KRICKEL.  
All indebted to me are requested to come forward and pay their accounts, and those who may have claims upon me, are desired to call and receive their dues as I am about to remove from the state.  
FRANCIS KRICKEL.  
Lexington, Oct. 11, 1838 41th

**TRANSYLVANIA INSTITUTE.**  
THE Introductory Lectures before the Transylvania Institute, will be delivered on Tuesday, December 4th, in the Court House, at 7 o'clock, P. M. by the Hon. JAMES T. MORHEAD. The public, and especially the Ladies, are respectfully invited to attend. The seats within the hall will be reserved exclusively for members of the Institute, and those on the left of the bar for the ladies.  
LESLIE COMBS,  
M. C. JOHNSON,  
R. WICKLIFFE, Jr.,  
Executive Committee.  
Nov. 23, 1838—47th

**GREEN HILL Boarding School.**  
THIS Institution having been permanently established in a high and healthy situation, 2 miles South of Lexington, will be continued the ensuing year (1839).  
The 5th annual term will commence on the 1st Monday in January. The term will be divided into two Sessions of 5 months each, allowing a recess of 3 weeks at the close of the first session.  
The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough and public education. Much care and exertion are used to inculcate *Opinions, Feelings, and Manners*, founded in *Reason, Right Reason and Christian Morality*; it being quite as important to develop and educate the Moral as the intellectual faculties. The Students are required to read and study the Scriptures a part of each Lord's day, and when the weather is favorable, attend Church in Lexington.  
The price per scholar for the ensuing term, will be \$150, if paid in advance. If not paid in advance \$175 will invariably be charged, one half of which will be due at the end of each session. Music on the Piano, Use of the Piano, Drawing, and Family, and Books and Stationery, to be extra charges. The charge for Music will be \$25, Use of Piano \$3, and Drawing and Painting \$12 per session. Books and Stationery will be charged at the Lexington retail prices.  
No student will be received for a less time than the whole term, unless by special arrangement with the Principal, and any one entering the school as a student, without previous arrangement, will be considered a scholar for the whole term, and must pay accordingly. No deduction will be made for absence or loss of time, except in cases of long continued illness. Application may be made at the Store of B. W. & H. B. Tono, Lexington, or at the School, HULL & B. TODD, Principal.  
Nov. 22, 1838—47-2m

**DR. RHOTON,**  
HAS removed his Office to Mill-street, to a room back of Mr. J. M. Pears, (P. O. Box 10) and has his door and Mr. Hewitt's their turn to the right up a short flight of stairs.  
November 8, 1838—45-4t

**THE DEPOSITORY**  
OF THE Female Benevolent Society and Provident Association, situate on Upper Street, in the room lately occupied by Drs. Lercher & Bell, is now in readiness to receive any articles that Families may wish to have made into Garments. Articles ready cut would be preferred, but if not so sent will be made up to order. The applicants for work are very numerous, and orders can be promptly executed, to any reasonable extent.  
For Sale at the Depository, all kinds of Ready Made CLOTHING, including Comfortables, servants' Clothing, Over-Costs, &c. at fair prices. By order of the Board of Managers, E. MCKINNEY, Secy.  
Lexington, October 11, 1838—41

**DISSOLUTION.**  
THE Partnership heretofore existing between F. M'LEAR and PHILIP O'CONNELL, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 6th of October last. All those indebted to the firm are requested to come forward and settle their accounts. Any accounts due by the firm will be paid on sight. As Mr. O'Connell is preparing to leave the city, it is all important that the business of the firm should be closed immediately. The receipt of either will be good as to the debts due them.  
F. M'LEAR,  
PHILIP O'CONNELL.  
Lexington, Oct. 25, 1838.

**F. M'LEAR,**  
WILL CONTINUE THE BUSINESS IN THE SAME HOUSE, CORNER OF MAIN-ST. AND BROADWAY. He is determined to keep an extensive Assortment of  
**GROCERIES: QUEENSWARE, STONWARE, AND LIQUORS.**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.  
He solicits a continuance of the favors of his old customers, and the public generally.  
Lexington, Oct. 25, 1838—43-1m

**VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
WE shall offer FOR SALE on Thursday, the 20th day of December next, on the premises, the  
**Farm, Negroes, Stock, Crop, Farming Utensils, Furniture, &c. &c.**  
Now owned by us, situated about four miles from Lexington, between the Versailles and Mill Roads.  
THE FARM CONTAINS 342 ACRES of first rate Land, well watered by four never failing springs; 150 acres under cultivation; 50 acres of which is first rate Hemp land; the balance well timbered. There is on it a first rate Dwelling House, with ample accommodations for a large family, out houses, &c. all in good repair. Also—a large Brick Hemp Ware House, Loom House for 12 Looms; and a Rope Walk, with a large Dwelling House, Kitchen, Brick Negro House, and two Smoke Houses attached to the Factory.  
THE NEGROES NUMBER 28—25 of whom are likely young men; 10 are boys from 8 to 15 years of age; 5 are women, with 8 children. The men and boys are composed of farm hands, weavers, heelers and spinners.  
THE STOCK consists of a large number of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, of good breed, and 2 yokes of Oxen. 50 hogs are fattened and ready for market. Among the horses are several fine Blood Mares of good blood, and a pair of carriage Horses.  
THE CROP consists of 50 Acres of first rate HEMP sown down; about 500 barrels of CORN, HAY, RYE and OATS in the stack and other articles.  
THE FARMING UTENSILS are principally new and in good order, and of every description on a farm. There are 2 wains, 2 ox carts, 8 sets of harness, &c.  
THE HOUSE AND KITCHEN FURNITURE is principally new and valuable, consisting of a Sideboard, Secretary, Tables, Chairs, Beds and Bedding, &c.  
Also—a handsome BAROUCHE and HARNESS, nearly new.  
Also—a large Lot of Plank and Sashings.  
THE SALE will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M. and be continued from day to day until all the articles are sold.  
TERMS OF SALE.—For the Land, one third Cash in hand, and the balance in one and two years, with interest. Possession given immediately.  
The Negroes will be sold on six months credit. For the other articles: for all sums of \$20 and under, cash in hand; over \$20 a note of six months, secured by mortgage on the premises, will be received. No property can be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.  
WILLIAM SWIFT, JOHN NEET,  
J. DELPII, Auctioneer.  
November 15, 1838—46th

**PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.**  
ON TUESDAY, the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1839, will be sold to the highest bidder, the FARM of HORATIO JOHNSON, deceased, containing 170 ACRES first rate LAND, lying in Fayette county, six miles from Lexington, on the Richmond Turnpike. A good Farm Dwelling House, large and extensive Stone Mill House, and other necessary buildings; about 100 acres of cleared Land; the remainder finely timbered and well set in grass. Terms of sale accommodating, and made known on the day of sale, on the premises. Possession given on the first day of March. Any person wishing to see the farm can apply to Joseph Downing on the premises, or to the subscriber near them.  
A. H. ARMSTRONG,  
Acting Executor of Horatio Johnson.  
Nov. 15—46th

**J. BLAIN & L. C. BAKES,**  
WOULD respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have entered into partnership, and intend carrying on, at the old stand of L. C. BAKES, on Main street, No. 30, opposite Brennan's Hotel, **The Confectionary Business,** in all its various branches, **WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.** All orders in their line will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.  
**FRESH OYSTERS,**  
Every week from Baltimore.—Their first supply has just arrived, of the very finest flavor and quality, which they will serve up at the shortest notice.  
Families supplied with Fresh or Pickled OYSTERS, by the Can or Dozen.  
N. B.—All persons having claims against L. C. BAKES will present them for payment, and those indebted to him will come forward and settle them.  
L. C. B.  
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838—46-3t

**NEW GOODS.**  
**RAINEY & FERGUSON,**  
No. 25, Main-street,  
HAVE just received an extensive and well assorted stock of  
**British, French, India and American DRY GOODS,**  
ADAPTED TO THE PRESENT SEASON.  
Their Goods were selected with great care in the Philadelphia and New York markets, and comprise nearly every article in the Staple and Fancy line, viz:—  
Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Prints, British and American Cottons, Flannels, Blankets, &c. &c.  
Silks of the latest styles—Worsted Goods of all kinds for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, Mouseline de Lanes, &c. &c.  
Also, a large lot of Scotch, Ingrain and Kidderminster CARPETS.  
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838—46-2m

**NORTHERN BANK OF KENTUCKY.**  
THE Stockholders in this Bank are hereby notified that the 11th (last) instalment of Five Dollars per Share, is required to be paid on the 4th day of MARCH next.  
By order of the Directors,  
M. T. SCOTT, Cash'r.  
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838—46-td

**BADEN CORN.**  
THE subscriber offers for sale a quantity of **BADEN SEED CORN**, carefully selected by a gentleman who procured the seed from Thomas N. Baden, of Maryland, late Spring. The Corn will be ready for delivery at any time after the 1st of January next, and will be forwarded to any place on the railroad in the state. Those in the vicinity of Lexington, who wish to procure said corn, will call and leave their names. (Those at a distance, may address me by letter, (postage paid) \$3 per bushel, delivered at this place, exclusive of the bag or barrel containing it.  
B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.  
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838—46th

**COMMISSIONER'S SALE.**  
IN pursuance of a Decree of the Fayette Circuit Court, rendered at the September term, 1838, in the case of Nathaniel L. Turner, against Geo. C. Timberlake & Co. I will sell at the Court-house door in the city of Lexington, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of December, 1838, to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, the purchaser to give bond with approved security, to have the force and effect of a regular bond, a HOUSE AND LOT in Lexington, on Upper street, adjoining the property owned by Charles Wickliffe's heirs, being the same mortgaged by said Timberlake to N. L. Turner.  
November 15, 1838—46-2t

**A GOOD HOUSE-KEEPER.**  
WHO can produce unquestionable testimonials as to character and qualifications, can obtain a situation in a Boarding House, at a liberal salary, by applying to Dr. B. F. HALL, of Lexington. A middle aged Lady would be preferred.  
Nov. 15, 1838—46-3t

**BEER.**  
**LEXINGTON BREWERY,**  
West Main-Street, opposite Jefferson-Street.  
THE Proprietor of the Lexington Brewery begs leave to inform his old customers, and the lovers of MALT LIQUOR in general, that this Brewery is now in a full state of operation, and that every exertion will be made to support the high reputation he has acquired for the manufacture of  
**PORTER, ALE AND BEER.**  
He returns thanks to his old customers for their liberal patronage, which has enabled him to stop all IMPORTATION, and circulate that CAPITAL in our city and vicinity, which has been for so many years past, distributed in FOREIGN MARKETS.  
His BEER season commenced on the first of September. Orders from the adjacent towns will be attended to. Distillers will be furnished with Malt and Hops, and Farmers supplied with Fall and Spring Barley Seed.  
JOHN R. CLEARY.  
Lexington, Nov. 15, 1838—46-6m

**NEW GOODS.**  
THE subscriber having recommenced the Mercantile Business in this City, in the Store Rooms formerly occupied by E. I. Winter and lately by T. N. Gaines, No. 27, Main-street, one door above Huggins's Corner, respectfully informs his friends and trading public, that he is receiving and opening a large, fashionable and General Assortment of  
**FALL & WINTER MERCHANDIZE,**  
Consisting in part of the following, viz:—  
ENGLISH, FRENCH, INDIA AND AMERICAN  
**DRY GOODS**  
In the above stock will be found a handsome assortment of Fine Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of new style; French worst Muslin Capes and Collars, Muslin Delains, Embroidered Table Cloth, figured and plain; French Meines, Silks, Satins, French Chintz, Large Rich Broche, Hainquin and Worsted Shawls, and Waxed Handkerchiefs for winter wear, with a great variety of reasonable GOODS not enumerated; all of which have been bought with care and attention in the Eastern markets, upon such terms as will enable me to offer them very low for cash, or to punctual dealers on time. Persons visiting this market will please give me a call, as it is my intention to keep good and desirable articles, and to offer them as low as any house in the West. Call and look any how.  
Jeans, Linsey, Socks, Tow and Flax Linen, Feather, Lard, and Bacon, taken at the market prices for Goods.  
J. G. MORRISON.  
Lexington, October 1838—44-2m

**September 20, 1838.**  
THE undersigned very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has purchased the ENTIRE STOCK OF GROCERIES of M. H. MORRISON.  
At the same stand he will always keep a fresh and good assortment of  
**FAMILY GROCERIES,**  
He has on hand at present, a large quantity of  
**SUGARS, COFFEE, TEAS, LIQUORS, &c.**  
Which will be sold at the lowest market prices.  
SAMUEL C. TROTTER.  
N. B. I wish to sell my DRUG and CHEMICAL STORE, on Cheapside. The Stock is worth between \$3 and \$4,000. Any person that wants an establishment of the kind, will do well to apply early, as I will give a bargain, and make the payments easy.  
S. C. TROTTER.  
Lexington, Sept. 20, 1838—35t

**Reliance Line of Stages.**  
OFFICE—Corner of Main and Ann Streets, directly opposite Hines's Inn.  
THE RELIANCE LINE commenced its regular trips on Sunday morning, October 14th. It leaves Frankfort every other morning, (on the arrival of the Lexington Cars) for Louisville—through in 9 hours.  
Returning—leaves Louisville in the succeeding day, at 4 o'clock in the morning—through in the same time.  
FARE—Four Dollars.  
GRIFFIN & McCARAN, Prop'rs.  
Frankfort, Oct. 20, 1838—43-3t  
Commonwealth.

**MAN AWAY**  
FROM the mouth of the Wabash, on the 23d October, a negro man named  
**LAWSON,**  
About 22 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 150 lbs., remarkably well made; black; has a small foot and ankle, no marks recollected, except those on his back, is cunning and artful. He was purchased of the estate of John Bruce, Esq. of Lexington, and when last heard from was on his way to Lexington. A liberal reward will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the Jailor in Lexington.  
Nov. 15, 1838—46th

**HORACE E. DIMICK'S**  
**CABINET WAREROOM,**  
No 15, Hunt's Row,  
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Lexington and its vicinity, that he continues to manufacture FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, and as good quality as is made in Lexington or elsewhere. His stock at present is not so large as it might be, though he has some specimens of his fine work as can be produced here or abroad, for the same price.  
For a description of the articles, and their names, I will refer to the long advertisements of some of his former customers and Upholsters.  
Purchasers from a distance can have their Furniture well and securely packed. Terms of sale favorable.  
HORACE E. DIMICK.  
Lexington, July 11, 1838—29-6t

**THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,**  
FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE.



